

SPIRIT 2013 Checklist: Recommended items to address in a clinical trial protocol and related documents\*

Section/item	Item No	Description	Where to find the information that meets criterion		
Administrative information					
Title	1	Descriptive title identifying the study design, population, interventions, and, if applicable, trial acronym	P.1 Title		
Trial registration	2a	Trial identifier and registry name. If not yet registered, name of intended registry	P. 6 Abstract		
	2b	All items from the World Health Organization Trial Registration Data Set	P. 3, 4		
Protocol version	3	Date and version identifier	P. 2		
Funding	4	Sources and types of financial, material, and other support	P. 36		
Roles and responsibilities	5a	Names, affiliations, and roles of protocol contributors	Names and affiliations: P. 1 & 2 Contributions: P. 36 & 37		
	5b	Name and contact information for the trial sponsor	P. 2		
	5c	Role of study sponsor and funders, if any, in study design; collection, management, analysis, and interpretation of data; writing of the report; and the decision to submit the report for publication, including whether they will have ultimate authority over any of these activities	Role sponsor: P. 2 Role funders: P. 36		

5d Composition, roles, and n.a. responsibilities of the coordinating centre, steering committee, endpoint adjudication committee, data management team, and other individuals or groups overseeing the trial, if applicable (see Item 21a for data monitoring committee)

#### Introduction

Background and 6a Description of research Research question: P. 8, paragraph rationale question and justification for undertaking the trial, including Justification and summary of summary of relevant studies relevant studies: P. 7, 8 (published and unpublished) examining benefits and harms for each intervention 6b Explanation for choice of P. 8 paragraph 1 comparators

Objectives 7 Specific objectives or hypotheses

P. 9 paragraph 2

Trial design 8 Description of trial design

including type of trial (eg, parallel group, crossover, factorial, single group), allocation ratio, and framework (eg, superiority, equivalence, noninferiority, exploratory)

P. 8 paragraph 2 Framework: p. 9 paragraph 2

## Methods: Participants, interventions, and outcomes

Study setting 9 Description of study settings (eg, community clinic, academic hospital) and list of

academic hospital) and list of countries where data will be collected. Reference to where list of study sites can be

obtained

Methods, Participants, paragraph 1

#### Eligibility criteria

10

Inclusion and exclusion criteria for participants. If applicable, eligibility criteria for study centres and individuals who will perform the interventions (eg, surgeons, psychotherapists)

Methods, Participants, paragraphs 2 & 3

#### Interventions

11a Interventions for each group with sufficient detail to allow replication, including how and when they will be administered

Methods, Interventions Appendices

11b Criteria for discontinuing or modifying allocated five weel interventions for a given trial participant (eg, drug dose change in response to harms, participant request, or improving/worsening disease)

Methods, Study Design, 1st phase: five weeks Methods, Study Design, 2nd phase: five weeks until 12 months after baseline

11c Strategies to improve adherence to intervention protocols, and any procedures for monitoring adherence (eg, drug tablet return, laboratory tests)

Improving adherence: Methods, Interventions, paragraph 1 Monitoring adherence: Methods, Outcomes, Secondary outcomes, Adherence

11d Relevant concomitant care and interventions that are permitted or prohibited during the trial

Methods, Study Design, 1st phase: five weeks Methods, Study Design, 2nd phase: five weeks until 12 months after baseline

#### Outcomes

other outcomes, including the specific measurement variable (eg, systolic blood pressure), analysis metric (eg, change from baseline, final value, time to event), method of aggregation (eg, median, proportion), and time point for each outcome.

Explanation of the clinical relevance of chosen efficacy and harm outcomes is strongly recommended

Methods, Outcomes
Time points: Methods, Table 3

<b>Participant</b>
timeline

13 Time schedule of enrolment, interventions (including any run-ins and washouts), assessments, and visits for participants. A schematic diagram is highly

Methods, Figure 1

#### Sample size

14 Estimated number of participants needed to achieve study objectives and how it was determined, including clinical and statistical assumptions supporting any sample size calculations

recommended (see Figure)

Methods, Sample size and power

#### Recruitment

15 Strategies for achieving adequate participant enrolment to reach target sample size

Methods, Participants, paragraph 1

## Methods: Assignment of interventions (for controlled trials)

#### Allocation:

## Sequence generation

16a Method of generating the allocation sequence (eg, computer-generated random numbers), and list of any factors for stratification. To reduce predictability of a random sequence, details of any planned restriction (eg, blocking) should be provided in a separate document that is unavailable to those who enrol participants or assign interventions

Methods, Study design, Randomization

# Allocation concealment mechanism

16b Mechanism of implementing the allocation sequence (eg, central telephone; sequentially numbered, opaque, sealed envelopes), describing any steps to conceal the sequence until interventions are assigned

Methods, Study design, Randomization

Implementation 16c Who will generate the

allocation sequence, who will enrol participants, and who will assign participants to

Methods, Study design, Randomization Methods, Procedures, paragraph 2

interventions

and how

Blinding (masking)

17a Who will be blinded after assignment to interventions (eg, trial participants, care providers, outcome assessors, data analysts),

Methods, Study design, Randomization

17b If blinded, circumstances under which unblinding is permissible, and procedure for revealing a participant's allocated intervention during the trial

18a Plans for assessment and

n.a.

## Methods: Data collection, management, and analysis

Data collection methods

collection of outcome,
baseline, and other trial data,
including any related
processes to promote data
quality (eg, duplicate
measurements, training of
assessors) and a description
of study instruments (eg,
questionnaires, laboratory
tests) along with their
reliability and validity, if
known. Reference to where
data collection forms can be
found, if not in the protocol

Methods, Outcomes Methods, Data collection and management

18b Plans to promote participant retention and complete follow-up, including list of any outcome data to be collected for participants who discontinue or deviate from intervention protocols

Methods, Data collection and management Methods, Study Design, 1st phase: five weeks Data management

19 Plans for data entry, coding, security, and storage, including any related processes to promote data quality (eg, double data entry; range checks for data values). Reference to where details of data management procedures can be found, if not in the protocol

Methods, Data collection and management

## Statistical methods

20a Statistical methods for analysing primary and secondary outcomes.

Reference to where other details of the statistical analysis plan can be found, if not in the protocol

Methods, Statistical analyses

20b Methods for any additional analyses (eg, subgroup and adjusted analyses)

Methods, Statistical analyses

20c Definition of analysis population relating to protocol non-adherence (eg, as randomised analysis), and any statistical methods to handle missing data (eg, multiple imputation)

Methods, Statistical analyses

#### **Methods: Monitoring**

Data monitoring

21a Composition of data monitoring committee (DMC); summary of its role and reporting structure; statement of whether it is independent from the sponsor and competing interests; and reference to where further details about its charter can be found, if not in the protocol. Alternatively, an explanation of why a DMC is not needed

Methods, Data monitoring

	21b	Description of any interim analyses and stopping guidelines, including who will have access to these interim results and make the final decision to terminate the trial	Methods, Data monitoring
Harms	22	Plans for collecting, assessing, reporting, and managing solicited and spontaneously reported adverse events and other unintended effects of trial interventions or trial conduct	Methods, Data monitoring
Auditing	23	Frequency and procedures for auditing trial conduct, if any, and whether the process will be independent from investigators and the sponsor	n.a., but continuous monitoring and checking for accuracy and completeness of data by research personnel (Methods, Data collection and management)
Ethics and disser	minati	on	
Research ethics approval	24	Plans for seeking research ethics committee/institutional review board (REC/IRB) approval	Declarations, Ethics approval and consent to participate
Protocol amendments	25	Plans for communicating important protocol modifications (eg, changes to eligibility criteria, outcomes, analyses) to relevant parties (eg, investigators, REC/IRBs, trial participants, trial registries, journals, regulators)	Declarations, Ethics approval and consent to participate
Consent or assent	26a	Who will obtain informed consent or assent from potential trial participants or authorised surrogates, and how (see Item 32)	Methods, Procedures, paragraph 2
	26b	Additional consent provisions for collection and use of participant data and biological specimens in ancillary studies, if applicable	n.a.

Confidentiality	27	How personal information about potential and enrolled participants will be collected, shared, and maintained in order to protect confidentiality before, during, and after the trial	Methods, Data collection and management
Declaration of interests	28	Financial and other competing interests for principal investigators for the overall trial and each study site	Declarations, Competing interests
Access to data	29	Statement of who will have access to the final trial dataset, and disclosure of contractual agreements that limit such access for investigators	Declarations, Availability of data and materials
Ancillary and post-trial care	30	Provisions, if any, for ancillary and post-trial care, and for compensation to those who suffer harm from trial participation	Methods, Data monitoring
Dissemination policy	31a	Plans for investigators and sponsor to communicate trial results to participants, healthcare professionals, the public, and other relevant groups (eg, via publication, reporting in results databases, or other data sharing arrangements), including any publication restrictions	Declarations, Dissemination policy
	31b	Authorship eligibility guidelines and any intended use of professional writers	n.a.
	31c	Plans, if any, for granting public access to the full protocol, participant-level dataset, and statistical code	Declarations, Dissemination policy

### **Appendices**

Informed consent materials	32	Model consent form and other related documentation given to participants and authorised surrogates	Appendix E
Biological specimens	33	Plans for collection, laboratory evaluation, and storage of biological specimens for genetic or molecular analysis in the current trial and for future use in ancillary studies, if applicable	Appendix F (The TRACE-BIOME and TRACE-MRI studies are two separate studies)

<sup>\*</sup>It is strongly recommended that this checklist be read in conjunction with the SPIRIT 2013 Explanation & Elaboration for important clarification on the items. Amendments to the protocol should be tracked and dated. The SPIRIT checklist is copyrighted by the SPIRIT Group under the Creative Commons "Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs 3.0 Unported" license.